(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c). Data on sick industrial units assisted by banks in the country is compiled by the Reserve Bank of India. According to the latest RBI data as at the end of March, 1993, 2,38,176 units in small scale sector and 1867 units in non-small scale sector were sick. Outstanding Bank Credits against these sick units are Rs. 3442.97 crores and Rs. 7901.35 crores, respectively. The RBI report does not contain data regarding the number of workers affected due to industrial sickness.

(d) and (e). Steps taken by Government so far, on the recommendations of Goswami Committee Report are as under:

(i) Government have enacted the Recovery of Debts due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 1993 to provide for the establishment of Tribunals for expeditious adjudication and recovery of debts due to banks and financial institutions and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. Two Tribunals have been set up at Delhi and Calcutta and an Appellete Tribunal has been set up at Bombay.

(ii) NRI Investment upto 100% equity on repatriation basis has been permitted either by way of purchase of equity shares from the existing shareholder or in the form of subscription to new equity issues of the sick company.

(iii) RBI have issued on March 28, 1994, guidelines regarding income recognition, asset classification, provisioning, etc. for five All India term lending institutions. Similar guidelines for banks were issued in April, 1992.

(iv) RBI have also issued guidelines to all scheduled commercial banks and financial institutions on April 23, 1994 with regard to disclosure of information regarding defaulting borrowers of banks and financial institutions. Based on the information collected, RBI would publish every year a list of suit filled accounts and also, an update of the list on half-yearly basis.

पर्यावरण भवन में आग लगने की घटना

*257. **श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय:**
श्री अनन्तराम जायसवाल:

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिसम्बर के अन्तिम सप्ताह में पर्यावरण भवन में आग लगी थी, यदि हां, तो आग लगने से नष्ट हुई सम्पत्ति और जल गए दस्तावेजों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने आग लगने के कारणों का पता लगाने का कोई प्रयास किया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसका क्या परिणाम निकला और तदनुसार सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्रवाई की गई है और भविष्य में ऐसी घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने हेतु क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

अपारंपरिक ऊर्जा स्रोत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० कृष्ण कुमार): (क) जी, हां। पर्यावरण भवन के नवें तल पर बी-4 विंग में जो अपारंपरिक ऊर्जा स्रोत मंत्रालय द्वारा काम में लाया जा रहा है। 30 दिसम्बर, 1994 को आग लगी, जो मध्यम दर्जे की आग थी। आग से क्षतिग्रस्त सम्पति में विद्युत और सिविल साज-सामान, फर्नीचर और उपकरण और कम्प्यूटर टर्मिनल शामिल हैं। कुल लगभग 16,44,000 रुपये का नुकसान होने का अनुमान लगाया गया है। मंत्रालय की कुल 137 फाइलें भी आग में जल गईं।

(ख) और (ग) इस घटना के कारणों और अन्य पहलूओं की जांच करने के लिए मंत्रालय द्वारा एक जांच समिति गठित की गई थी। यह समिति अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर चुकी है। समिति इस आग के सही-सही कारण का पता नहीं लगा सकी और इसलिए किसी व्यक्ति विशेष को जिम्मेदार ठहराना संभव नहीं है। आग की पुनरावृति को रोकने के लिए समिति ने कुछ सिफारिशें की हैं। आग की पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने के लिए इस मंत्रालय द्वारा तथा केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा, जो

इस भवन के प्रभारी हैं, आवश्यक बचाव उपाय शुरू किए गए है।

Testing the Blood of Inmates of Tihar Jail

*258. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item published in the "Times of India" of January 19, 1995 under the caption "AIIMS no to Tihar inmates blood"; if so, what are the facts in this regard; and

(b) whether Government propose to test the blood samples of all the inmates of Tihar Jail with a view to give suitable medication to those who are infected; if so, the details thereof and by when this is likely to be done and if not, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) Yes, Sir. Enquiries made with the Indian Red Cross Society reveal that the All India Institute of Medical Sciences did return the blood units received by them, out of the collections made at the Tihar Jail.

(b) The policy of the Government is against any compulsory testing for HIV identification. The specific issue of testing the blood of all Tihar Jail inmates for HIV and other infections is there in a matter before the Delhi High Court.

Measures to restrict use of Pesticides in Food Articles

*259. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that harmful pesticides are seeping into the food which people eat in the country, wreaking slow havoc in their bodies;

(b) whther DDT in Indian Milk hovers around 40 PPM (parts per millon) against a World Health Organisation (WHO) recommedation setting a limit of 5 PPM;

(c) whether it is a fact that the pesticide residue in food has reached alarmingly high levels in India; and

(d) if so, what measures Government propose to take to restrict the use of pesticides in food articles and make the people aware of its harmful toxic effect on the human body?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) and (b). The presence of pesticide residues in food, including milk has been reported in a limited survey covering some districts in the country. However, the majority of survey samples were found to be within the tolerance limits prescribed in the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Tolerance limits of pesticides in food have already been prescribed in the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955. The Food Health Authorities of States/Union Territories who are responsible for the implementation of the provisions of the Prevention of the Food Adulteration Act, 1954 and Rules thereunder are alerted from time to time to be vigilant about the pesticide residues in food, to draw maximum number of samples for analysis and take punitive action against defaulters to ensure sale of pure and wholesome food to the consumers. Besides, information regarding harmful effects of pesticides on